

ful white teeth and yet have pyorrhea. The correct use of Pycope Tooth Powder and Brush promotes mouth health by raising the natural resistance to the infection. Brush your teeth and massage your gums with these products for three minutes twice each day. Pycope products are endorsed by many hundreds of progressive dentists. These authorities whose knowledge is beyond question are your assurance of its effectiveness."

On March 24, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**18094. Misbranding of Sul-So-Tar. U. S. v. 5 Dozen Bottles of Sul-So-Tar. Default decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 25250. I. S. No. 6787. S. No. 3541.)**

Examination of a sample of a drug product from the shipment herein described having shown that the bottle label bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi.

On November 3, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of five dozen bottles of Sul-So-Tar, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Piave, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Industrial Research Association, from Mobile, Ala., on or about January 21, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Alabama into the State of Mississippi, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of water containing sulphur dioxide (0.162 per cent).

The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Preparation For Internal Use An Effective Prophylactic \* \* \* A Synthetic Compound Tonic of Essential Atmospheric Elements \* \* \* For lung, stomach and kidney disorders take before eating and on retiring. \* \* \* For Children and young infants."

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the label bore statements representing that the said article was indicated or recommended in cases of lung, stomach, and kidney disorders, which statements were false and fraudulent, since the article did not have the curative or therapeutic value or effects stated on the label.

At the February term, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, the case came on before the court for final disposition. Evidence having been introduced, the court found the product subject to condemnation and confiscation, and ordered that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**18095. Misbranding of Athlophoros Searles' remedy for rheumatism. U. S. v. 2½ Dozen Bottles of Athlophoros Searles' Remedy for Rheumatism. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25243. I. S. No. 2444. S. No. 3509.)**

Examination of a sample of a drug product, known as Athlophoros Searles' remedy for rheumatism, from the shipment herein described having shown that the carton and bottle labels and the accompanying circular contained statements representing that the article possessed certain curative and therapeutic properties that it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On October 30, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2½ dozen bottles of Athlophoros Searles' remedy for rheumatism, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Athlophoros Co., from Pomfret Center, Conn., on or about March 5, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Connecticut into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of sodium salicylate, glycerin, volatile oils including cassia oil, peppermint oil, and methyl salicylate, and water.